



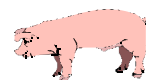
ANIMAL HEALTH FACT SHEET

Animal Health and Food Safety Services



Swine Biosecurity

- May 1998 -



Introduction

An efficient and effective swine herd health program addresses proper nutrition, housing, and ventilation; animal welfare and comfort; appropriate pharmaceutical use; and disease prevention and control strategies. **Biosecurity is the cornerstone of disease prevention.** By implementing biosecurity precautions, the herd can be protected from the entry of potentially devastating diseases such as porcine respiratory and reproductive syndrome (PRRS) and pseudorabies. The biggest threat is purchased pigs which may harbor infectious agents, many times in the absence of overt clinical signs. Wildlife, pets, people, inanimate objects, and wind can carry disease causing organisms onto a swine facility. The CDFA Animal Health Branch, in partnership with the National Pork Producers Council, state associations, USDA, and University of California Cooperative Extension, are committed to assisting producers in developing biosecurity strategies. The following biosecurity principles may be tailored to meet the individual producer's situation.

Quarantine New Additions

- ◆ Work with your veterinarian to determine the health status of the source herd and individual animals that you are purchasing.
- ◆ Isolate newly purchased breeding stock, as all in-all out, for a minimum of 60 days.
- ◆ Clean and disinfect the isolation facility between groups of new additions.
- ◆ Use the isolation period to medicate and test new additions to assure their health status before exposing your herd to them.

Manage to Prevent Disease

- ◆ Use all in-all out by air space.
- ◆ Thoroughly clean and disinfect each room or building between groups of hogs.
- ◆ Maintain good air quality.
- ◆ Work with your veterinarian to develop:
 - vaccination programs,
 - internal and external parasite control programs,
 - treatment plans for common veterinary conditions,
 - routine herd blood testing, and
 - post-mortem examinations with follow-up diagnostic procedures to monitor herd health and track causes of mortality.
- ◆ Humanely destroy sick or injured pigs that will not recover or may serve as potential reservoirs of disease for other pigs on the facility.
- ◆ Provide ample, potable water.
- ◆ Dispose of dead animals within 24 hours of their death.
- ◆ Identify a designated area, outside the perimeter of the facility, for the rendering truck to pick up carcasses.

Maintain a Vermin Control Program

- ◆ Clean up feed spills promptly.
- ◆ Replace lids and covers of feeders.
- ◆ Seal holes in walls and doors.
- ◆ Keep records of rodent bait stations:
 - track numbers of rodents trapped.
 - frequency that bait is changed.
- ◆ Control plant growth around buildings.
- ◆ Control access of birds and cats to your facility.

Waste Management

Determine if:

- ◆ Manure management and use of wash water is inadvertently spreading disease between groups of pigs in the facility.
- ◆ Manure management for animals isolated as new additions is prematurely exposing the herd to these animals. The isolation area should have a separate manure holding area until animals are released from isolation and added to the herd.

Facility Biosecurity

- ◆ Limit the number of visitors to your facility.
- ◆ Provide clean coveralls, head covering, and boots for employees and visitors. Provide shower facilities, if possible.
- ◆ Do not allow employees or visitors to enter the facility wearing rings or watches. They are difficult to completely disinfect.
- ◆ Establish a traffic pattern for employees and visitors that prevents exposure of young hogs to older animals.
- ◆ Provide effective boot disinfectant solutions and dedicated protective clothing at high risk areas in the facility (such as the nursery and farrowing house).
- ◆ Change clothing and shower after visiting other farms, livestock markets, or livestock fairs and shows.
- ◆ Do not allow truckers to enter your facilities. Make sure the truck is clean when it arrives at your farm.
- ◆ If you truck your own hogs to market:
 - Wear protective clothing while unloading.
 - After unloading, put contaminated clothing in a plastic bag in your truck until they are washed or disinfected.
 - Don't let hogs run off and then back on the truck while at the market.
 - Wash your truck before returning to your facility.
- ◆ It is not recommended that animals leaving your facility be allowed to return. However, if this occurs, isolate these returning animals as new additions.

Participating in Fairs and Shows

- ◆ Allowing hogs to participate in fairs and shows and return to your facility increases the risk of an infectious disease entering your herd.
- ◆ Animals returning from a site where swine have co-mingled should be isolated as new additions.
- ◆ Your veterinarian will assist you in developing a plan to test and monitor the animals for a period of time (60 days minimum) before they reenter the herd.

Participate in a Quality Assurance Program

Producers interested in participating in the Pork Quality Assurance Program should contact:

National Pork Producers Council
P. O. Box 10383
Des Moines, IA 50306
(515) 223-2600

For additional information call:

Animal Health Branch

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| Headquarters: | (916) 654-1447 |
| Redding District: | (530) 225-2140 |
| Modesto District: | (209) 491-9350 |
| Fresno District: | (559) 237-1843 |
| Ontario District: | (909) 947-4462 |

Or visit our website at:
www.cdfa.ca.gov/animal/animal_health/index.html